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AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT
AND ADMIRALTY.

General Auctioneers

Share, Coal and
General Brokers.

PROPRIETORS

"TO-KWA-WAN"
COAL STORAGE.

Codes used
A.B.C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A.L. TELEGRAPHIC CODE.

Telegraphic Address
MEIRION HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY,

the 28th January, 1916, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, an ASSORTMENT OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising—

Sidboards, Dinner Wagon, Dining Tables and Chairs, Chesterfield Sofa, Arm-chairs, 4, Wardrobes and Toilet Tables, Double and Single Bedsteads, etc., Miscellaneous Furniture, several lots of Blackwood Ware, One Set Saddlery (complete), 2 Carpets, Four Pianos, etc., and a number of lots of Pekinese Cloisonne, etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Jan. 23, 1916.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 29th January, 1916, at 11 a.m., at Godown Nos. 3 and 4, Shing Hing Lane West Point, A LARGE QUANTITY OF ROLLS OF SUGAR MATTING, GRASS BAGS, etc., etc.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Jan. 25, 1916.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

the 1st February, 1916, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, A LARGE QUANTITY OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, BRASS FENDERS, FIRE BRASSES, CURTAIN POLES, CARPETS, RUGS, etc.

As follows:—

Upholstered Suites (with and without covers), Arm-chairs, 4, Sofas, Card Table, Bedroom Furniture, Double and Single Bedsteads, etc., etc., Brass-mounted Bedsteads and Brass Truss Bedsteads, Slideboard, Dinner Wagon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., etc., Dinner, Tea and Coffee Services, Crockery, Glass and E.P. Ware, 3 Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Brass Fenders, Curtain Poles, Toilet Sets and Bath Room Utensils, etc., etc.

Also

Two good Pianos (one by Sterling, American), Electric Reading Lamp, Two large 4-fold Blackwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, and Miscellaneous Goods.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Jan. 25, 1916.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

FOR a good solid meal, a little of the best, visit the ALEXANDRA CAFE.

INTIMATIONS



WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Headquarters Office, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 o'clock Noon on the 24th day of February, 1916, for Indian Supplies.

Forms and other particulars may be obtained personally between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. or by letter to the D.A.D. of Supplies and Transport, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong.

Tender Forms must be properly filled up, signed and dated, and no tender will be considered unless made out on the proper form and delivered by 12 Noon on the above date in a closed envelope marked "Tender for Indian Supplies".

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of \$100 as a guarantee of good faith. Such sum to be forfeited to the State if the Tenderer refuses to accept a Contract allotted to him, or to attend at Headquarters Office when called upon.

The right to reject all, or any, tenders is specially reserved.

Hongkong, Jan. 25, 1916.



SANITARY BOARD OFFICE HONGKONG.

TO THE OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such building within the CENTRAL Division of the City of Victoria, and the WESTERN Division of Kowloon, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the Owners during the months of December and January.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the houses should be lime-washed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Ceilings, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Under-sides of "Roofs" in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its Containing Walls lime-washed up to the level of the First Floor.

Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be lime-washed, but must be Cleaned.

The CENTRAL Division of the City lies between Clima Street and Peel Street to the East and Tank Lane, and Clarendon Street to the West.

Kowloon is divided into the EASTERN and WESTERN Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line drawn from the North end through the Tsimshui Street reservoir to the Northern boundary of Kowloon.

W. BOWEN ROWLANDS, Secretary.

Dated this 24th day of January, 1916.



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FIRE ON THE "GLENCOLE."

VESSEL REACHED ON-AUD BANK AT PENANG.

Penang, January 25.

The steamer Glencole was still burning the following morning despite the efforts of the ship's officers and harbour officials. Three Europeans and three Chinese were taken to hospital where they were expected to recover.

The steamer Glencole, which runs between Amoy and the Straits, has had a serious fire on board her at Penang. An account in the Penang Gazette says:—

There were about a thousand Chinese coolies on board, bound for Tavoy and they were much excited. The Harbour Board authorities, the Harbour Master, Captain D. G. Macgregor, the Marine Surveyor, the C.P.O., Captain S. R. Fickins, and the Chinese Protector were immediately informed of the occurrence, and these, accompanied by others, arrived on the scene about half-past eight. In the meantime lighters had been brought alongside the Glencole by the Government launches, and no time was lost in placing the coolies and their baggage in longkangs, which were towed to the Quarantine Station at Pulau Jerejak, where they are still accommodated.

The pumps from the harbour launches and also from water boats which had been requisitioned from the commencement, played on the fire steadily, but to little effect. It was then considered advisable to beach the steamer, and Capt. Fickins was ordered to beach the launch and the assistance of tug boats was taken. The Glencole was a mud bank in the South Channel and there she now lies, still burning.

The Glencole, which is under the command of Capt. Macgregor, arrived from Amoy via Singapore at 1 o'clock in the morning, and was scheduled to leave for Tavoy and Rangoon. She had a cargo of 20,000 packages of Chinese merchandise for Penang, such as rice, sugar, tea, paper, crackers, chairs, vegetables, matches, flour, etc. It is understood that most of the cargo had been discharged. The cause of the fire is not yet known, but investigations are being made.

Great credit is due to Capt. Macgregor, Mr. F. T. Allen, Mr. R. H. Dornes for the manner they supervised the placing of the coolies in the lighters, for during the panic several attempts to jump overboard. No casualty has been reported.

The Glencole had to be scuttled. The steamer is an iron screw vessel of 3,750 tons, built at Glasgow in 1882, and was owned by a Chinese firm. The cargo was valued at 43.55 (about 43.55) and 25.55 (about 25.55) lost.

ADVANCES IN FREIGHTS.

The London correspondent of the Birmingham Post says:—

It would seem that the steamship lines, which have recently accepted a considerable reduction upon the rates paid by the Admiralty for requisitioned vessels, are seeking in some instances to make the general trade furnish them with compensation. This appears to be the explanation of the further advances in freight rates that are being threatened or announced in various directions. If the Admiralty have been able to show to the shipping companies that the rates they have been receiving for the last fifteen months are excessive, it should not be difficult to establish the same conclusion regarding freights for general merchandise; but so far from suggesting any relief, the tendency is to increase the rates. American shipping is following a similar course, and it is not without warning that all freights from New York to South Africa are immediately advanced four dollars per ton. On some Eastern routes British lines are declining to accept freight except under drastic limitations, and this will seriously affect current business in the metal trades. Further advances in freight likewise are threatened next month and the situation generally is causing export circles much concern.

WOMAN RIDING INSTRUCTOR FOR OFFICERS.

The war has caused a scarcity of riding masters and grooms, and posts of this kind are now being filled by women.

During the past few days (says the Times of December 19th) a woman has been seen in the London parks, riding on a horse, and for parties of young officers who have joined the Royal Horse Artillery or some of the mounted regiments. She has had under her tuition as many as half-a-dozen young men, whom she has been carefully coaching in his art of managing a horse.

In the neighbourhood of Reading are three Army horse depots staffed entirely by women members of the South Berks and neighbouring units who have placed their time and experience at the service of the country. They do the rough and hardest work, and feed, clean, exercise, and generally tend the horses, of which there are a large number in each depot. They live together in farmhouses and work early and late.

These "lady grooms" have undertaken the work at the invitation of Mr. Cecil Aldin, joint Master of the South Berks Hunt. Recently the General commanding the horse supply in this district, paid a surprise visit to the depots, and reported that they were the best managed of any under his supervision.

THE TRUE VALUE OF CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

is certified by a most remarkable collection of unsolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after doctors and hospitals have given them up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—patients who not only have been cured of their condition, but who are now stronger and healthier than when they were suffering. But also have found great improvement in their general health. (See pamphlet round bottle.)

Over 50 years ago, Dr. Clarke began to take and analyze blood from various sources. Of all chemical and storekeepers, REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

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THE GOVERNMENT OF HONGKONG.

A SHANGHAI COMMENT.

The N. C. Daily News in an article regarding the petition which is being signed in the Colony for increased representation of the community on the Executive and Legislative Councils of the Colony says:—

Now the public of Hongkong, like that of Shanghai, is mainly interested in trade. It is a trade which led to the island becoming a British Colony. The question is, therefore, whether the trade point of view, the present constitution is good one, whether it is one of the best suited to the progressive, vigorous times which lie in front of us. It may be contended, perhaps, that to Shanghai the matter is of no more than academic interest, that the affairs of Hongkong do not concern us and that we can very well leave them to work themselves out on their own lines, remembering the maxim that every community has the government which it deserves. We disagree. To us it is a question of the future of Hongkong, and we think quite wrong to imagine that British interests in the Far East can be treated as though they were separated off into water-tight compartments. That is a policy which has been pursued far too much in the past and one that is responsible for a good deal of the trouble that we must be abandoned for a policy conceived and carried out on far more comprehensive lines. The trade interests of Hongkong and Shanghai are very closely connected. A slump there affects us here, good times here affect British merchants in the East. Accordingly, in taking it upon ourselves to discuss questions of Hongkong's administration we have no wish to mind other people's business. We are merely giving our vote on a question which affects not Hongkong alone but Shanghai also.

For the core of the matter is this, that however well intentioned Government officials may be, they rarely take quite the same lively interest in the affairs of a commercial community as the members of the community do themselves. Their interest is negative rather than positive, static rather than dynamic. They are there to protect and safeguard, rather than to stimulate and experiment. And it is above all things stimulation and experiment that British trade needs at the present time. It is to be carried triumphantly to the greater destinies which its past deserves it must have behind it the vigorous volition of those who are directly interested. It may be argued, perhaps, that the present constitution of Hongkong does not ensure the exercise of volition in commercial affairs. Our reply is that it does and must because ingrained in the nature of every British community is a desire to take a hand, a real hand, in its own governance, and a repression in that direction has and must have a fatal psychological effect in others. And anybody who knows Hongkong and Shanghai sufficiently well to compare the two will, we think, readily admit that the latter forms by far the livelier and more enterprising community.

Why? Largely because from its earliest days Shanghai has held its destiny in its own hands, because it elects its governing body, holds ratenayers' meetings, and can give corporate expression to its desires. It is responsible to itself, and the exercise of that responsibility acts as a stimulant to its progress. Hongkong, with its present constitution, is deprived of these advantages and is the less vigorous in consequence. Yet its stake in China is just as great as Shanghai's and its future will be governed by the factors that govern ours. It cannot, therefore, afford to be any less wide-awake, which is why it will continue to be as long as its governance affords as little scope as it does at present to the "unofficial" member.

GERMAN SETTLEMENTS IN CHINA.

In the House of Commons on the 21st ult. Sir E. Curzon wished to know whether the Foreign Office had received the scheme drafted by the Allied navies in the German settlements in China, and whether in that case, he could state its nature. Lord R. Cecil: The answer is in the negative.

100,000 IRISHMEN ENLIST.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has sent out a second circular in support of Irish recruiting, in which he says:—

"The year that has passed has seen 100,000 Irishmen forsake civil life to take up arms overseas in defence of the lives and livelihoods and lands of those they have left behind."

"Since my first letter enough men to form six complete battalions have rallied to the support of those Irishmen who have already joined."

"For the Blood is the Life."

YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING.

IF YOU are troubled with Eczema, Boils, Sores or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.

IF YOU have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.

IF YOU are suffering the aches and pains of Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings, Blood Poison, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless remedies and misery cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

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TRADING WITH THE ENEMY BILL.

THE BLACK AND WHITE LISTS IN CHINA.

The Trading with the Enemy Bill was considered in Committee of the House of Commons on December 15th, and the whole discussion turned on German activities. There was one special reference to China which was induced by a statement by Lord Robert Cecil to the effect that the Foreign Office attached great importance to the Black List part of the measure, which proposed to give a list of firms not merely German but which are doing German trade. On this part of the discussion there was the following reference to China, had the House been sympathetic to the Foreign Office proposal.

Sir J. Walter: Does the Noble Lord intend the Committee to understand that there are already black lists in China and those other countries that he mentioned, and that trading is prohibited with the firms on these black lists?

Lord R. Cecil: Yes, Sir.

Sir J. Walter:—Yes, Sir. There is a double system—a black list for certain firms and a white list for certain other firms. I do not want to weary the House by going into the whole details of the Chinese scheme, but we have made arrangements for British subjects in China. We have there an advantage and a capacity for dealing with that position which we have not in ordinary neutral countries. That is why we have not proceeded in that way in ordinary neutral countries. I merely mention what has been our experience of this kind of procedure and legislation in China. We know we have done very great injury to German trade in that country. Our efforts have been successful, and have engaged wonderfully little disturbance to British trade. Therefore this Bill is not mere theory; we are proceeding from practical experience. I do very much hope that nothing will be done by this Committee to interfere with that.

CHINA TRADE ORDERS.

COMPENSATION CLAIMS.

It is possible that the Government may consider the grant of monetary compensation in respect of losses incurred on shipments to enemy firms in China made between June 25 and July 25, in accordance with the permission granted by the Board of Trade, a permission which was subsequently limited, by insistence on actual deliveries being completed in China by Sept. 25. Before any definite promise can be obtained from the Government they desire to have some rough estimate of the probable total of such losses, and the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has been requested to assist them in obtaining the necessary information. Mr. W. Speakman, secretary of the Chamber, in a communication addressed to the members, states the facts mentioned above, and continues:—

Firms who are likely to make any losses in the above-mentioned circumstances, should send the following particulars to Messrs. Ashworth, Mosley and Co., 104, King-street, Manchester, chartered accountants, in envelope, endorsed "China

LIKE WATSON'S

E WHISKY E SHERRY

E BRANDY E PORT

E's

ALWAYS AT THE FRONT

W.M. Powell LTD.

TEL 348

LADIES SHOES.

WE ARE FREQUENTLY RECEIVING SMART NEW MODELS.

WILLIAM POWELL, LTD.

THE DIARY.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Hongkong Stock Exchange: Settlement Day for January.

Noon.—Distribution of Prizes at Bellini Public School by Lady May.

3.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

General Memoranda.

Saturday, Jan. 25.

11 a.m.—Prize Giving at the Eli Kadoret School by Hon. Mr. C. Severn.

11 a.m.—Auction of Sugar Matting, Grass Bags etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

8 p.m.—Prize Distribution at St. Joseph's College by Bishop Foran.

Sunday, Jan. 30.

9 a.m.—Excursion to Macao by a.s. "Tahiti".

Monday, Jan. 31.

Noon.—Distribution of Prizes at Queen's College by H. E. the Governor.

9.15 p.m.—Piano Recital by Mr. Denman Fuller, F.R.C.O., L.R.A.M., in the City Hall.

Tuesday, Feb. 1.

11.30 a.m.—West Point Building Co's. Meeting.

11.45 a.m.—H.K. Central Estate's Meeting.

Noon.—H.K. Land Investment and Agency Co's. Meeting.

12.15 p.m.—H.K. Land Reclamation Co's. Meeting.

Thursday, Feb. 3.

Chinese New Year Day.

Public Holiday.

Saturday, Feb. 5.

Police Reserve Annual Dinner.

Monday, Feb. 7.

6.30 p.m.—St. Joseph's College Association's Annual Meeting.

VISITING CARDS

PRINTED AT

China Mail Office.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JAN. 27, 1916.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

THE delay which has occurred in reopening the Panama Canal attests in itself the seriousness of the trouble caused by the landslides, and it must be very disappointing to everybody interested in the new waterway to learn that Colonel Goetz, the Engineer-in-Chief, is even yet unable to say when the Canal will be re-opened to traffic, "because of the uncertainty regarding the movement of the slides," as the telegram had it. The latest slides have evidently proved far more serious than they were at first believed to be, and we notice in an American contemporary a statement by Professor MILLER, who occupies the chair of Geology at Lehigh University, to the effect that the Canal must not be expected for several years. The Professor, who has recently visited the Canal, said that anyone who has not been in the region can scarcely appreciate the extent to which the slides extend. In the Culebra cut cracks have formed more than thirteen hundred feet back from the canal, and all the ground intervening is gradually moving toward the cut. Macadamised roads constructed where the earth was supposed to be stable, have been destroyed by the movement, and scores of houses have had to be moved to save them. When he said that transportation companies intending to use the canal should realize that they must not expect uninterrupted service for several years, he expressed the opinion that during the dry season the canal may be open, but he thought it is certain to be closed during the rainy season when the earth is soaked with water and its movement toward the canal facilitated. When the canal is re-opened we shall doubtless learn what the engineers think on the subject. We can safely assume that they are doing all they can to ensure uninterrupted service, because they must realize that so long as shipowners have any fear that the Canal may be interrupted by slides they will be very chary of dispatching ships by that route.

SCOTS AND SWEDES.

For a few hours last month the people of Edinburgh forgot all about wars and rumours of wars, and devoted themselves to giving a welcome to a Swedish Mission to the country. Its members were received by the Lord Provost, there was a drive round the sights of Edinburgh, and the proceedings wound up with a dinner, the Corporation has passed a self-denying ordinance as to drink, but it was agreed that "for this occasion only," the proceedings should be "wet," not "dry." The friendship between Sweden and Scotland is deep-rooted in the past. "The Scots have always been a poor and pugnacious race, and settled all

over Europe wherever hard knock, were to be exchanged and a few placks and bawbees were to be collected," and on no country have they left a more enduring influence of race than on Sweden. The Scots received powerful reinforcement during the wars of Gustavus Adolphus, when Scottish soldiers of fortune and Scottish regiments fought under the banner of the Lion King of the North against that Empire with which we are fighting to-day. The epic of that earlier struggle is enshrined, as Lord ROSEBURY, with his happy gift for literary illustration, pointed out in an after-dinner speech, in the life history of DUGALD DALRYMPLE, the picturesque hero of Scott's "Legend of Montrose," who, though he had fought under WALLEMSTEIN, regarded GUSTAVUS as the only true Knight. The connection then made has endured; and at this day there can be traced a strong Scottish strain in the best blood of Sweden, derived from the Scottish warriors who settled in the country when their fighting days were over, and the long-drawn-out warfare had come to an end.

DOUGLASS' SWARM in Sweden, HAMILTONS are plentiful, even Lord ROSEBURY'S own family name of PRIMROSE, by no means common in Scotland, is often found. These and other old associations between the two countries are well worth remembering in the days of broken faiths and treacherous friendships; and the Swedish delegates were sent home with the knowledge that Scotland still regards their nation as an historic and trusted ally. In reply to the expression of good wishes, Baron ADERSJÖ, ex-Minister of Finance and leader of the Mission, referred to the German "activist" agitation, and stated that it was engineered by a few individuals, possessed of no political authority. "We in Sweden," he added, "regard the movement as finished. All the old sympathies for Britain and France exist to-day as strong as they existed before the war." These assurances are in accordance with the best informed opinion in Great Britain.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day is the Kaiser's birthday. He is 57 years of age.

To-morrow is "Settlement" Day for our local Stock Exchange.

Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, liquidators of Messrs. O. J. Gump & Co., are advertising a clearance sale, discounts ranging from 25% to 50% for cash.

A married woman named Hor Chan Siu living at 15 George Street has reported to the Police the theft last midnight of jewellery valued at \$811 and \$35 in cash.

On and after the 1st February a mail will be closed at Sheungwan Branch Post Office daily at 7.30 a.m. for Macao, excepting Sundays when the mail will be closed at 8.30 a.m.

Several parcels of shirts, socks, etc., have been sent off by the English Mail from the Ladies Working Party, United Church of Liens-Coleman Yau's Agnew, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Scottish Horse.

While playing on the deck of the s.s. "Ho Kan" when alongside the Company's Wharf, a Chinese boy aged 8 years, named Kwong Sze, fell overboard and was drowned. The body was recovered and artificial respiration tried by the European Officers but without success.

An armed robbery is reported from the Un Kung village, Anson district. Four men carrying knives broke into a farmer's house, bound the occupants, ransacked drawers and lockers, and decamped with \$8 and some jewellery and clothing the value of which has not been given.

The Post Office notifies the public that in posting parcels to or receiving parcels from any country other than the United Kingdom or any British Possession a permit to export or import is required. The necessary forms (which must be made in duplicate) may be obtained at the Parcel counter of the General Post Office. In the case of imported parcels full particulars must be given as to the actual origin of the goods contained, supported (if necessary) by the certificate of a British Consul at the port from which they were received.

For a few hours last month the people of Edinburgh forgot all about wars and rumours of wars, and devoted themselves to giving a welcome to a Swedish Mission to the country. Its members were received by the Lord Provost, there was a drive round the sights of Edinburgh, and the proceedings wound up with a dinner, the Corporation has passed a self-denying ordinance as to drink, but it was agreed that "for this occasion only," the proceedings should be "wet," not "dry." The friendship between Sweden and Scotland is deep-rooted in the past. "The Scots have always been a poor and pugnacious race, and settled all

over Europe wherever hard knock, were to be exchanged and a few placks and bawbees were to be collected," and on no country have they left a more enduring influence of race than on Sweden. The Scots received powerful reinforcement during the wars of Gustavus Adolphus, when Scottish soldiers of fortune and Scottish regiments fought under the banner of the Lion King of the North against that Empire with which we are fighting to-day. The epic of that earlier struggle is enshrined, as Lord ROSEBURY, with his happy gift for literary illustration, pointed out in an after-dinner speech, in the life history of DUGALD DALRYMPLE, the picturesque hero of Scott's "Legend of Montrose," who, though he had fought under WALLEMSTEIN, regarded GUSTAVUS as the only true Knight. The connection then made has endured; and at this day there can be traced a strong Scottish strain in the best blood of Sweden, derived from the Scottish warriors who settled in the country when their fighting days were over, and the long-drawn-out warfare had come to an end.

THE MAGISTRATE.

AN OPIUM CASE.

A fine of \$100 or one month's hard labour was the sentence on a Chinese this morning for being in possession of nine tins of opium.

POCKET-PICKING CHARGE.

Mr. W. B. Hind appeared to defend and ask for the remand of a charge against a Chinese accused of pocket-picking in Wing Lok street. Complainant said his pocket contained \$3.10. The case was adjourned until to-morrow, bail being allowed in the sum of \$1,000.

STOLE FROM HIS MASTER.

A Chinese youth of 17 years admitted to Mr. Hazell the theft from his master at 146 Shanghai Street, Yau-mat, of a watch and several articles of clothing valued at \$17.30. Detective Sergt. Willis prosecuted, observing that the articles were recovered from a pawn shop.

Defendant was sentenced to two months' and four hours' exposure.

CHINESE PASSENGER STABBED.

Two Chinese on board the s.s. "Ping-may" yesterday morning attacked a passenger, stabbing him twice in the abdomen. The attack is supposed to be the outcome of a gambling dispute. The incident occurred as the vessel was entering the harbour. The Police flag was hoisted and subsequently the wounded man was removed to the Government Civil Hospital where he is lying in a dangerous condition.

Two men were arrested and brought before Mr. Hazell this morning on a charge of causing grievous bodily harm. Answering an enquiry by Mr. Hazell, Inspector Gordon said he could not say if the man would die, but the doctor regarded his condition as extremely serious. Defendants pleaded "Not guilty" and were remanded.

The Magistrate mentioned that if the doctor's intimation warranted it, he would take the wounded man's statement in Hospital.

THE OLD, OLD STORY.

THEIR FLAMBOYANT STORY DISBELIEVED.

"I was standing by the stall and a man took the single, and ran away. Then he threw them down and the detective arrested me, thinking I had taken them," was the statement of a Chinese accused of the larceny of two thick winter singlets. A stall-joki swore he saw defendant throw the singlets away. The owner of the stall said he actually saw defendant walk by the shop and lift the singlets. He did not chase defendant as he could not run.

His Worship asked defendant if he knew anyone in Hongkong who would say a good word for him.

Accused said he knew his friends but not their names.

"Will your principal tenant say anything for you?"

Inspector McDonald said the man slept in the street while defendant, in Chinese, said he did not think "his principal tenant" would come.

Accused said he was sent out by the Police yesterday to point out his friends but they had not come.

"Curiously enough," interposed Inspector McDonald, "each of the five he pointed out is known to the Police."

Defendant was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

THE SEAMAN'S JOKE.

DESCRIBED HIMSELF AS A "FEMALE."

An American youth, named Gilbert Nelson Vally, perpetrated a joke on Tuesday last which, fortunately for him, was regarded as a trivial affair by the Captain Superintendent of Police, and consequently he was mulcted by the Magistrate only in the very nominal penalty of \$5.

Vally was charged at the instigation of the Captain Superintendent, with not giving proper information and with furnishing false information on Tuesday when staying at the Tokyo Hotel. He was shown the register of the Hotel in which he admitted writing his name as "Nelson Vally, B.O.," that he arrived on "January 24," that his destination was "Berlin," and that the steamer in which he was going to make the trip was the "Empress of Japan."

Chief Detective Inspector Morrison: He also described himself as a "female" (laughter).

The officer said defendant actually arrived on January 25th. He was a seaman on the "Empress of Japan," which traded between Hongkong and Vancouver.

Defendant: I am the boatman's boy. The Magistrate asked when the Empress boat was leaving and was informed on February 2nd, via Shanghai and Nagasaki, for Vancouver.

Asked why he did it, defendant said he did not know. He had been on board a long time and wanted to have a good time. It was put up to him to do, and he did not think what he was doing. When he got to his room he scratched his head and thought he would go downstairs and obliterate the information before he got into trouble, but he did not do it.

The Magistrate: What view does the Police take of it?

Inspector Morrison said the Captain Superintendent of Police had asked for a nominal fine to be inflicted.

"Because the Police ask for a nominal fine, that does not mean that I do not

regard the offence as serious," observed the Magistrate. Defendant remarked that he knew that. In imposing a fine of \$5 the Magistrate said that sort of nonsense would not be allowed.

Dr. Moore and Dr. MacFarlane gave evidence this afternoon in the West Point stabbing affair. There are two defendants, one being charged with stabbing a shop-joki and stealing a ring tray containing a number of rings, valued at \$8.0. The second defendant is also charged with the theft of rings.

THE GILMAN STREET ROBBERY.

The hearing was continued in Mr. Wood's Court this afternoon of a charge against three Chinese of armed robbery at 57 Gilman Street and stealing \$1,900 and a cheque for \$200.

Mr. Shepton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, prosecuted, and the first and second defendants were represented by Mr. Kong Sing and Mr. F. X. D'Almada, respectively.

Answering Mr. Kong Sing's complaint denied having commissioned anyone to purchase opium.

Interrogated by Mr. D'Almada's complainant said he never went to 80 Ka Shing Street with the three defendants on the morning of the robbery.

The hearing was again adjourned.

INTERNATIONAL FRICTION AT MACAO.

It will be remembered that some years ago when negotiations were being conducted for the delimitation of the boundaries of the Colony of Macao, the Chinese Government maintained that Wanchai, territory opposite to Macao, was Chinese territory and that the inner harbour was common to both the Chinese and Portuguese. The Portuguese main- tained that the harbour belonged to Macao, and that the jurisdiction of the Portuguese authorities extended to high water mark on the shore opposite to Macao.

This question has never been settled, and during the past week two incidents have occurred which show the danger which arises from this failure to have the boundaries clearly defined.

The first incident arose out of some trouble on a junk. On the approach of the Chinese New Year it is customary for numbers of junks to fly in the inner harbour of Macao for the holiday. Some junkmen last Saturday, it appears, demanded wages before they were due, and their attitude was so menacing that the junk-owner, a woman, escaped from the boat in a sampan. She was pursued by the disappointed men, and her shouts of "save life" attracted the attention of a Portuguese policeman. The policeman on board, who, by the way, was not in uniform, boarded the sampan for the purpose of negotiating with the junkmen, and fired a rifle into the air to frighten the robbers whom he supposed to be on the sampan. The boat being then close to the Chinese side of the harbour, Chinese soldiers appeared and seized the Portuguese policeman whom they marched off to China. The Portuguese authorities demanded his release, and the policeman was returned to Macao on Monday.

On Tuesday there was a still more disturbing incident in the harbour, when considerable alarm was caused to the inhabitants by the sound of guns and rifles. It appears that a small gunboat entered the harbour, heading for China, a military station about four miles beyond Macao. The Portuguese shallow draught gunboat "Macao" fired a signal gun for the Chinese gunboat to stop and make a report before proceeding, but she paid no heed to the signal. Another gun was therefore fired by the Portuguese gunboat. The shot passed over the Chinese ship which at once replied by firing her machine gun. The Portuguese gunboat, perhaps because of the crowded state of the harbour, did not fire again, but ordered some steam launchers to pursue the Chinese gunboat. One of the launchers fired as a signal to the gunboat to stop, but the gunboat turned back, machine gun on the launchers, which thereupon ceased to follow the gunboat. No one was hurt on the launchers.

On the matter being reported to the Governor of Macao, his Excellency ordered the guard on the territory to be strengthened, and the Police and Volunteers to be fully equipped.

POLICE RESERVE CONCERT.

Members of the Police Reserve and their friends gathered in force at the Victoria Theatre last night for a special Police Reserve concert, half the gross proceeds of which are to help to defray the cost of the Police Reserve Band instruments. The band itself, conducted by Mr. T. de Costa, rendered a couple of agreeable selections, a combined parade arranged by the bandmaster, and a selection from the "Bolshevik Girl," while other special entertainers and their friends gave various items. Mr. J. Brooks sang "The Rose and the Lily," while Mr. J. Murray gave "Leader's" "Message Boy" song. A clever tambourine and bone solo by Messrs. Yuen and George was enthusiastically applauded, as was some delicious singing by Messrs. McGregor and Murphy as "Chinese" songsters. Mr. H. White was recalled for his violin solo, the intermission from "Cavalleria Rusticana," and gave "The Broken Melody" (An. Bieme) as his second item, while Mr. A. B. Allen was equally successful with his humorous songs "The Old Tin Can" and "My Conscience." A Hyphen parody by Mr. T. Huxley and a burlesque by Messrs. Thomas and White were other good items, while the programme included a specially good selection of film, topical, comic and dramatic. The hall was packed, and the concert was a big popular success.

HONGKONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

INCREASED POVERTY CAUSED BY WAR.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Benevolent Society was held at the City Hall on noon to-day. The Hon. Mr. David Landale presided, and there were also present—Mrs. Pollock, Mrs. Landale, Mrs. Chatham, Lady Rose Davies, Mrs. Kemp, Mrs. Ekins, Mrs. McKean, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Shollin, Mrs. Stead, Miss Inners, Mrs. Carleton, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Tinsall, Mrs. Patterson (Hon. Secretary), Miss Wilkinson (Assistant Hon. Secretary), Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Mr. W. L. Patterson, Rev. W. Featherstone, and Mr. G. Anderson, American Consul-General.

The Chairman read the report of the Ladies' Committee which stated—

This Society was founded in the year 1880, this therefore being the 36th Report issued by its Committee, while the record of cases helped during the past twelve months brings the number up to 1,402. There are 37 new cases entered in the books for the year, but others have applied who were not deemed eligible after investigation to receive more than gifts of clothing, and owing to the war, several of those who applied for help in 1914 have been receiving occasional assistance ever since. Twenty-six of these new applicants were men, including 3 American, 5 English, 1 Dutch, 1 Australian, 1 Greek, 1 Norwegian, 1 Indian, 2 Singapore, 2 Filipino and 4 Eurasian.

These have all received assistance either by money, or by board being found for them in the Seamen's Institute or the Sailors' Home and by gifts of clothing. The eleven women helped were of nearly as many different nationalities. The boxes of clothing kept in the City Hall have been well used during the past year, several men, as well as women and children, being fitted with all they needed. The Secretary, or Assistant Secretary, is always at the City Hall on Monday and Thursday mornings at 11 o'clock to interview all cases for relief, and are glad to receive at those times gifts of clothing for men, women and children, especially the latter. Several very acceptable gifts of such garments have been sent during the past year, for which grateful thanks are now tendered. The passages of part passages have been paid for nine cases—chiefly of Americans stranded in Hongkong, and unable to obtain work and desirous of going to Manila. They include 4 Manila, 1 Rangoon, 2 Penang, 2 America, 3 England—one of these last was that of a man sent home in 1914 by the Board of Trade, but the account was not received till the end of this year. The Grant from the Government of a sum equal to one half of the yearly subscriptions not exceeding \$500—enables the Society to pay the passages of such cases sent home by the Board of Trade and to assist others sent to the Committee by the Government. There are at present fourteen children being provided for by the Society in the various schools in the Colony; two little girls and one boy were left orphans in the summer with only an elder brother to look after them. He is an apprentice and earning barely sufficient to keep himself, so the Committee undertook the education of the family. One woman has received a small pension monthly, and one old pensioner has died. The thanks of the Committee are due especially to Commander Beckwith and to the Rev. W. Featherstone, who have given much time and trouble in helping by assistance and advice during the past year. Owing to the war, the Society has had many cases which could not otherwise have been helped but for the most generous gift from the Stewards of the Jockey Club of the sum of \$2,238—for which the Committee publicly tender their most grateful thanks.

Cases helped during the year—

An American who had lived some years in the Colony and whose livelihood was completely stopped by the war, has been considerably helped, and the has been enabled to leave the Colony with a passage given her to America.

A Eurasian boy was helped to find work as an apprentice, and on the death of his mother, his two sisters and little brother were put to school in the Italian Convent and St. Joseph's College respectively, and are being educated by the Society.

A Singapore Christian Medical Missionary on a visit to Hongkong was stranded owing to the death of his son who helped to support him. He was given a passage to Rangoon where news was received of his safe arrival and deep gratitude to the Society for the help received.

A Russian woman was helped to join her husband—a soldier in India where he had been suddenly sent.

An Englishman kept in the Sailors' Home pending his being sent home by the Government.

Two men, eldest of a large family, from the Authorities during their time there, were helped to go to another port, where news has been received of their being in work again and doing well.

A respectable English family in distress due to the war received much assistance here, and were enabled to return to England.

An Englishman out of work owing to the war and sick, was sent to the Matilda Hospital, and when recovered was given a passage to England with a view to joining the Army.

A Russian woman stranded in Hongkong with three children—help was asked by the Russian Consul on her behalf, and the Society paid the board and lodging during their stay until arrangements were made for her to join her husband in Australia.

A Chinese woman with a German husband, left without means to support three children, was brought to the notice

of the American Consul who secured help for her.

A Mauritanian woman with three children was helped to find work after undergoing an operation in the Matilda Hospital—her children being sent to school by the Society.

An Australian girl is being trained in the Italian Convent and helped with gifts of clothing.

An Englishman with wife and five children for whom work was found.

An Australian girl left in Hongkong alone by a Chinaman was given board and lodging in the Italian Convent until the Government should be able to send her back to her parents.

The balance sheet, presented by Mrs. J. H. Kemp, showed there was a balance in hand at the end of 1914 of \$1,429.51. The other credit items included—Grant from Government, \$400; interest on private fund, \$40; subscriptions, \$916; donations, \$1,010; raffles, \$208.75; income on China adventures, \$800; interest on bank a/c, \$75.00; special donation from Hongkong Jockey Club, \$2,238.17; total, \$7,122.16. The disbursements showed total \$4,400.00 and been spent in donations and relief of cases and that the credit balance remaining was \$2,722.16.

The Chairman, before moving the adoption of the report and accounts, paid a warm tribute to the work of the society, which, he said, had increased owing to the unfortunate distress and suffering that had come out of the war, and attention had been paid to say that, although the receipts had been larger during the year, the donations and the amount paid out in relief had been much larger owing to the greater poverty caused by the war. The balance carried forward was a good one due chiefly to a donation from the Hongkong Jockey Club. It was desired to renew an application for that subscription he would be happy to do all that lay in his power. (Applause.)

Mr. J. H. Kemp, Consul-General for America, seconded the adoption of the accounts, said he was sure the whole community, and particularly the American community, were very grateful to the members of the Society for what the society was doing. The work was so thankless that it was usually done by women who had the milk of kindness greater than in the most of them. He advocated the building up of a strong reserve fund and observed that the Committee could foresee that the expenses would be heavier. Of all British territory, Hongkong was perhaps the least affected by the war and in such a circumstance it was for them to have due regard to their responsibilities during the war.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp proposed the Ladies' Committee and officers for the ensuing year as under—Patron, Lady May; President, Mrs. Pollock; Vice-President, Mrs. Landale; Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Chatham; Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Patterson; Assistant Hon. Secretary, Miss Wilkinson. Committee: Lady Rose Davies, Mrs. Carleton, Mrs. Forry, Miss Inners, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. McKean, Mrs. Shollin, Mrs. Stead, and Mrs. Wolfe.

Mrs. Kemp said the work of the Society was so well known and appreciated that it was hardly necessary to say anything about it. The community was always ready to express gratitude to the Committee for what they did for the Colony, and she thought of the members of the Committee and particularly those of the Hon. Secretary and Assistant Hon. Secretary. Without the Society there would be a distinct gap in the organisation of the Colony. He expressed the regret the Society felt of the illness of Mrs. Wolfe which forced her to give up the treasurer'ship and expressed the Committee's gratitude to Mrs. Chatham for accepting the position.

The Rev. W. Featherstone seconded and the motion was carried.

Mrs. Pollock proposed and Mr. W. L. Patterson seconded a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO.

The General Statement of the affairs of the Company, and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1915, shows that the net profit for the year, including \$692,650.11 brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, amount to \$739,049.87. It is now proposed to pay a Dividend of 7 per cent. on the paid up Capital, after providing for which and writing off Directors' and Auditors' Fees there remains a balance of \$668,221.87 to be carried to the Credit of a new Profit and Loss Account.

Mr. C. S. Gubby and Sir Robert Ho Tung retire from the Board of Directors, and offer themselves for re-election.

SPORTING.

SCOTS COY. V. BEST VOLUNTEER FORCES.

The following will represent the Scots Coy. at Newland on Saturday, play commencing at 2.15 p.m.:

R. A. Brand, K. Brynha, A. L. Gaze, E. W. Hamilton, R. O. Hutchinson, B. Kennedy, M. M. Mass, F. J. L. Mitchell, H. E. Mural, E. B. Reed, and N. L. Smith.

The following will represent the Reserve and Volunteers:

R. Hancock, Capt. T. E. Pearce, D. E. Donnelly, H. H. Taylor, F. Skilton, R. G. Whitwell, B. D. Evans, R. P. Thurnhill, C. Easdale, P. T. Lambie, J. V. Bagg.

Messrs. Varcoe and Smith quote Douglas at this afternoon at \$112 by open and Indo-China at \$174 continued, \$51 realised and \$127 deferred, all by open.

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

HOUSE OF LORDS AND THE COMPULSION BILL.

LONDON, Jan. 26.
Lord Lansdowne, when moving the second reading of the Compulsion Bill in the House of Lords urged that speedy victory was the greatest factor both in industry and finance. Under Lord Derby's scheme, the unmarried men were coming in larger proportion, but he urged the Government not to be so lavish in exemptions.

Lord Haldane supported the Bill, saying that the principle of compulsion was inherent in the Constitution. The Archbishop of Canterbury likewise endorsed the Bill.

Lord Curzon in winding up the debate said, he failed to see why what was recognised as a constitutional law and Colonial example should be abhorrent to the spirit of liberty.

COTTON GROWING IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

LONDON, Jan. 26.
In an address delivered before the Society of Arts, Mr. Hutton, Chairman of the Cotton Growing Association, emphasised the enormous possibilities of India, and the value of the assistance rendered to the Raj by the Association by reporting on new types of cotton.

Dealing with the steps taken by the Association to meet the crisis at the outbreak of the war he paid a tribute to the patriotism of the Banks in providing credits for half-a-million sterling to enable the Association to finance various crops.

The Council's view was that the industry had received a set-back and would require careful nursing to enable it to resume its advance.

The cotton and seed produced under the Association's auspices was worth over a million sterling annually. The work was only beginning. Large districts of Africa were still untouched and in Mesopotamia there were possibilities of growing sufficient cotton to keep half the spindles of the world fully employed.

DOMINION LINER BEACHED.

LONDON, Jan. 27.
The Dominion liner *Norseman*, previously reported sunk, has been beached, and no lives were lost.

THE FORD PEACE MISSION.

A LONG HOLIDAY.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 26.
The working committee of the Ford Peace Expedition has arrived and will remain here until Peace negotiations are officially begun.

GERMANY AND THE "LUSITANIA."

AMERICA REJECTS LATEST PROPOSAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.
Mr. Lansing, with the approval of President Wilson, has rejected Germany's latest proposal regarding the *Lusitania* affair, but negotiations are being continued as the proposal is partially satisfactory.

THE WAR AND CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 27.
Dr. Robert Horton, the eminent Congregational divine, in a letter to *The Times*, appeals for funds to prevent the withdrawal of the London Missionary Society from Mirzapur.

COAL FOR GREECE.

AN ARRANGEMENT REACHED.

ATHENS, Jan. 26.
Agreement between the British and Greek Governments has been reached regarding the supply of coal for Greek industrial enterprises. Great Britain is authorising the export of sufficient coal to Greece for her industrial needs, and also to the Admiralty for the needs of her fleet.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON THE BLOCKADE.

LONDON, Jan. 25.
The statement issued by the Press Bureau on the subject of the blockade adds that the figures recently given by the *Morning Post* are incorrect, and really apply to France, Italy and other countries besides neutrals. It says that the imports of Holland and Scandinavia from all sources were:

	1915.	1913.
Wheat and flour.....	1,101,788	1,109,000
Maize.....	1,739,000	1,134,600
Cotton.....	310,451	73,708

A reference to boots in the statement says the increase is largely due to the requirements of Italy and Russia, while the increase in bacon exported to Holland is entirely on behalf of the Belgian Relief Commission, and the *Morning Post* had not mentioned the exports of bacon to France and Italy, both of which had largely increased.

THE CLOSING OF THE MUSEUMS.

LONDON, Jan. 27.
The Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu estimates that £50,000 annually will be saved by the closing of the museums.

ARMY PROMOTION.

LONDON, Jan. 27.
Brigadier-General A. W. Forbes has been gazetted Embarkation Commandant with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

RECENT OPIUM SEIZURE IN SHANGHAI.

SEQUEL IN LONDON.

LONDON, Jan. 25.
Fines of £500, £200, and £100 respectively were imposed at Bow Street Police Court on Americans named Cohen and Robinson and a valet named Horne for the unlawful exportation of opium. Prosecuting Counsel stated that opium worth £9,000 was seized from Horne at Shanghai.

KAISER "A TIRED, BROKEN MAN."

LONDON, Jan. 25.
A *Daily Mail* correspondent arrived at Nish on the 18th inst. from Constantinople, and saw King Ferdinand meet the Kaiser. The correspondent attended the banquet. He says that the Kaiser has remarkably changed since he last saw him eight years ago. His hair is white and he has the face of a tired, broken man. He was perpetually using his handkerchief to relieve his constant coughing even at the banquet, where he ate practically nothing.

BELGIUM AND GERMANY.

RIDICULOUS RUMOUR DENIED.

LONDON, Jan. 26.
The Belgian Government declares that evil-minded rumours regarding the conclusion of a separate peace between Belgium and Germany are baseless.

WAR LEGISLATION.

LONDON, Jan. 26.
The House of Lords has passed the Second Reading of the Military Service Bill and the Third Reading of the Parliament Bill.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 25.
A cargo of 5,000 tons of wheat has been sold for 70% a quarter for shipment in May. This is a record.

NEW ZEALAND'S QUOTA OF MEN.

LONDON, Jan. 25.
In the House of Commons Mr. Bonsor Law stated that by June New Zealand would have raised a force of 60,000.

THE BRITISH BLOCKADE.

RECENT ALLEGATIONS OF INEFFECTIVENESS REFUTED.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

The Press Bureau, in a detailed statement refuting allegations that the ineffectiveness of the blockade allows enormous quantities of goods to reach Germany through neutral countries, gives figures showing that the statistics of the leakage have been greatly inflated.

It points out that in many cases the increase in the imports of neutrals were due to the fact that their supplies had been normally drawn from Germany. It instances the excess of rice imports in Denmark which amounted to 3,000 tons. Even if the whole excess were exported to Germany it would represent barely one per cent. of the yearly requirements. A considerable quantity of the tea imported by Denmark had probably gone to Russia, since Copenhagen had largely succeeded in obtaining an *entrepot* of trade. Large quantities of cotton were imported by neutrals in the early months of the war, but the imports had been restricted to the normal quantities since April.

The statement mentions the interesting fact that in order to obviate inconvenience and delay on removing cargoes from neutral ships, large quantities of contraband were allowed to proceed to the ship's destination on condition that these cargoes were returned to England or were detained during the war.

The statement further points out that neutrals should be allowed to import the quantities normally imported, with, perhaps, a small addition to allow for a natural growth of trade.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND THE BLOCKADE.

WILL SETTLE WITH BRITAIN AFTER WAR.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.
The *Tribune* learns from an official in President Wilson's confidence that the President's attitude regarding the British blockade is one of postponement. He will continue to protest sharply, but does not expect, and does not desire, compliance. He is resolved not to yield to German manoeuvres to embroil the United States with Great Britain and intends to settle with Great Britain after the war.

HOW CONTRABAND IS CONSIGNED TO ENEMY.

LONDON, Jan. 25.
The Foreign Office announces that fifteen cases of copper labelled "hammers" were found on a Swedish steamer from America.

A MUSEUM OF ARTICLES.

LATER.
A party of neutral journalists who were permitted to examine German goods found in the mails of neutral ships state that they constitute a museum of articles of all kinds, sent under false descriptions in an attempt to carry on foreign trade. There was also an enormous quantity of propaganda literature in all languages. Some of the books were falsely described as having been printed in London and Paris.

NEW TRADING WITH THE ENEMY LEGISLATION.

AN AMERICAN PROTEST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.
The American Government has objected to the application of Great Britain's new Trading with the Enemy Act as affecting American trade.

The Note contends that it is impossible to damage German commerce without harming the interests of the United States. The American Government considers that the product of the subject of a belligerent State, residing in a neutral State, must be regarded as neutral. Compensation would be required for injury to American trade due to the Act.

LONDON, Jan. 25.
The House of Commons has agreed to the Third Reading of the new Trading with the Enemy Bill.

MILE-END BY-ELECTION.

LONDON, Jan. 25.
The by-election at Mile End resulted as follows:

WILKINSON BROOKS (Coalition) 1,991
BURNING (Independent) 1,615

Coalition Majority 376

PERSONNEL OF THE NAVY.

LONDON, Jan. 25.
The House of Commons has voted an addition of 50,000 to the personnel of the Navy.

"LUSITANIA" CRIME NOT YET DISAVOWED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.
Count Bernstorff conferred with Mr. Lansing on the subject of the *Lusitania*. It is understood that he made further concessions, but has not yet disavowed the crime.

A RECORD IN AVIATION ANNALS.

ATHENS, Jan. 25.
The recent air raid on Monastiri and Ghergheli is regarded as a record in the annals of aviation. A French biplane was compelled to descend owing to a broken wheel. The Greek authorities gave orders to facilitate the return of the aviator.

SWEDEN AND THE WAR.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 25.

The Premier, in the course of his speech published yesterday, repeated with emphasis his previous declaration that they had to reckon with contingencies where the maintenance of peace, despite all their efforts, might not be possible. For Sweden, only Swedish points of view could be considered. Sympathies could not decide anything.

ACTIVITY ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

ATTEMPTED GERMAN ADVANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 25.

A communiqué says there was artillery activity throughout the night in Belgium. It is confirmed that the Germans attempted to advance at the mouth of the Yser. They were frustrated by our guns and suffered appreciable losses.

The Germans resumed their attack in Artois in the region of Neuville on a larger scale. There was a fresh series of mine explosions and a most violent bombardment on a front of 1,500 yards. French guns drove back the advancing Germans, who only got into two craters.

ALLIED ARTILLERY BUSY.

PARIS, Jan. 26.

The evening communiqué says:—The Anglo-French artillery south-east of Boesinghe in Belgium violently bombarded and seriously damaged enemy works.

Two German aeroplanes in the morning dropped fifteen bombs on Dunkirk and suburbs, killing five persons and wounding three.

There was a very lively cannonade in Artois, to the east of Neuville, and in the Walley region, where several enemy batteries were silenced.

We disposed of an important enemy convoy in the Oronnes district. North of the Aisne a German heavy battery attempted to shell a bridge at Berry-au-Bac, but the battery was damaged by our heavy guns.

A small enemy detachment in the sector of Mouilly, on the heights of the Meuse, attempted to approach our lines after a heavy bombardment. It was easily dispersed by our fire.

Our artillery in the Voeges effectively shelled enemy positions at Muhlbach and Stossviller.

ENEMY BOMB STORE EXPLODED.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports successful bombardments at Oviliers, La Boisselle, Le Broux, and Boesinghe, exploding a bomb store in the enemy's lines. German artillery was active about Loos and Hoge.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE IN CAUCASUS.

ENORMOUS CAPTURES OF MEN AND MATERIAL.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 25.
The number of Ottoman effectives at Erzerum is 120,000.

During the pursuit of the enemy toward Erzerum the Russians captured 50 officers and 4,000 men, with scores of machine-guns and enormous quantities of war material.

RUSSIANS NEARING PINSK.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 25.
It is announced that the Russians are now three miles from Pinsk.

FLIGHT OF MONTENEGRO'S RULES.

MENACED BY AIRCRAFT AND SUBMARINES.

ROME, Jan. 25.
Throughout the flight of the King and Queen of Montenegro from Podgorica to San Giovanni di Medua aeroplanes hovered above, dropping bombs and firing machine-guns.

The torpedo-boat on which their Majesties were conveyed to Italy was attacked by submarines, which were driven off by Italian warships.

GERMAN AIR RAID ON NANCY.

PROMISE OF FRIGHTFULNESS ON KAISER'S BIRTHDAY.

PARIS, Jan. 25.
The shells that fell in Nancy wrecked a few houses. Three German aeroplanes dropped a few bombs on the town, also messages warning the townspeople that there would be another bombardment on the Kaiser's birthday.

WRECK OF THE P. AND O. "SOCOTRA."

A London cable of December 9, says that the P. and O. steamer "Socotra" had come to grief near Boulogne. The steamer was carried out of her course by an abnormal current. She is fairly high and dry, and her crew were saved, but though her cargo hatches were intact, there was a wide break in her hull between the funnel and the bridge. The steamer has now broken in halves, but salvage work is proceeding satisfactorily. A later message states: Salvaging work is progressing in favourable weather, on the P. and O. steamer, "Socotra." A light railway is being put down on the sands to facilitate the transport of cargo. The two halves of the steamer's hull are now at right angles to each other.

DO YOU COUGH?

DON'T overstrain the fine membrane of your throat in trying to dislodge the phlegm. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will accomplish this for you, and cure the cold that is causing it. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

SAYINGPUN SCHOOL.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

Mr Ho Kom Tong this morning distributed the prizes at the Salingpun School, Pukuhlan Road, and during the proceedings offered two new scholarships to the school. Present were Mr E. E. Ralphs (Inspector of Schools), Mr R. E. O. Bird (Headmaster of Ellis Kasoon School), Mr H. Morris (headmaster), and Mrs Morris (mistress).

The Headmaster in his report said:—"I have much pleasure in presenting my 10th annual report. The average attendance for the past year is 325, being slightly lower than in previous years. The maximum monthly enrolment was 390, while the fees collected during the year amounted to \$10,113. There have been several changes in the Staff consequent upon promotions and transfers. The School has been without an English Assistant Master since November 1914, when Mr Barlow was transferred to the Victoria British School. The half-yearly and annual examinations were held and the results are on the whole very satisfactory. Following the practice of former years a number of picnics and excursions were arranged during the summer months. On Empire Day practically the whole school was taken to Cheung Choo where a most enjoyable time was spent. Sports were held on the beach and prizes awarded. On the Bank Holiday in July, in conjunction with other Government schools, a special train was chartered to Shatin, the outing being of great educational value. Swimming has received much attention, the bathing facilities erected by the Government at Sulphur Channel being much patronized and appreciated. The School has both football and volleyball teams which are entered in the junior division of their respective leagues. In football we have not been very successful. In volleyball we have done better and are second in the League. A number of the senior boys attended the First Aid classes held in connection with the Technical Institute, and it is very gratifying to note that the nine successful candidates in the Junior Division are students of this school. The West River Flood Relief Fund the school contributed the magnificent sum of \$816.84. Our thanks are due to Mr. Tso Po Sien for a donation to our Prize Fund; the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak for the loan of chairs; Mr. Li Ping for a special prize and the loan of furniture; and to Mr. Tan Ho for a free cinematograph performance. We have to thank you, Sir, for the very generous special prize of \$35 to the top boy of the school, and also for your kindness in consenting to come here, and honouring us by distributing our prizes. I can assure you, on behalf of the School, that we very much appreciate your generosity and kindness."

Mr Ho Kom Tong in his address said:—"At the outset I must offer my congratulations to the Headmaster and his staff on the satisfactory result of the past year's work and to the prize-winners on their success. Those of you boys who have not had a prize need not on that account be discouraged. You all cannot win prizes in respect of the same year; but if you have done your best according to your abilities it is all that is expected of you. In your daily habits of prizes, desirable as it is and honourable in itself, is not the supreme aim of education. How many young men have I seen who, while distinguished in scholastic attainments in school, have become failures in after life, discredited by the less clever class fellows? It is because they lacked health, industry, perseverance or character. No one realizes more than I do the importance of acquiring knowledge, but I cannot too strongly impress upon you the equal importance of cultivating your physical and moral beings. In your daily habits you should practice regularity and simple living; in the play-field you should inculcate in yourselves the virtues of fair play, and to learn how to accept defeat or how to regard success; while in the classroom and at your home, let obedience, respect for your seniors and kindness to all, industry and perseverance be your constant watchwords. If you keep these things steadily in view, and practice them, not fitfully but unflinchingly and with fixity of purpose, the prizes, though they may not come to you in school, will assuredly be yours in after life."

"There is yet another important subject upon which I wish to touch: it is the necessity for knowing your own language well. When you leave school you will probably be entering your living either in Hongkong or in China; and if you are incapable of expressing yourself properly in the language of the land, you will be placed at a great disadvantage, no matter in what position you may find yourselves. I would therefore advise those of you who have already had a Chinese education not to allow it to get out of practice, and those whose education in that direction has been neglected, to make an earnest endeavour to repair the deficiency."

Mr Ho Kom Tong then made the offer of two scholarships to be held within the school during the year to be called the "Ho Kom Tong" scholarships, each of the value of \$30.

The prize list was as follows:—
Class 4.—Li Chung Soy (special), Chau To Sun, Wong Lo Ka, Chan Chi Tat and Ho Ching Hing (Scholarships to Queen's College) and Ho Sin Kin.

Class 6A.—Ng Kwok Choi (Free Scholar-ship), Fung Hoi Shan, Tam Sik Ling and Chau Fuk Lin.

Class 6 B.—Wong Tai Kwan, (Free Scholarship), Un Kwai Young and Lo Hing Kwan.

Class 6 C.—Chan Cheung Shui and Cheung Wai Lai.

Class 7 A.—Lam Hon Tin (Free Scholarship), Ng Shau Ki, Tang Wai King and Li Kwok Chi (special).

Class 7 B.—Wu In Sun and Li King Shum.

Class 8 A.—Ng Han Sin (Free Scholarship), Lam Han Ng and Lo Kwok Ping.

Class 8 B.—Luk Wai Sang and Pang Cheung Tai.

Excellence.—Chan So Pak, Chung Wai Chun (special).

Good conduct prize.—Lo Hon Kwan.

Vernacular Classes.—Class 4.—Yung Shau Ki and Lo Wai Kwan.—Class 5.—Lau Chun Cheung and Au Kwong Lai.—Class 6.—Tam Tung Ki, Ho Ching Lin and Cheung Wai Lai.—Class 7.—Lam Han Ng and Wai Yik Him.—Class 8.—Lai King Yan, Yau Man Chin and Pang Cheung Tai.

A short play and three recitations were given at intervals in the proceedings, after which the boys entertained their parents and guests to tea. A Chinese play, "The Chinese Boy," and a cinematograph show is being given on Monday at the "breaking up."

BALSAMIC COUGH LINCTUS

The mild and soothing influence which this preparation has, classes it among the most valuable of its kind, in cases of Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breathing or Difficulty of Expectoration; and while it removes the accumulation of phlegm, from its Tonic and Astringent virtues it prevents its formation, and allays irritation of the membranes of the throat and chest, rendering the delicate parts less susceptible of future irritation and disease.

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Electric Fan; throughout. First Class Attention. Ample Bedrooms and Cabin Accommodation.

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Pardon my mentioning the matter but didn't you order a Whisky-Tansan for yourself and Tansan Lemonade for me? "Yes and that's what we've got and not only that, it's Wilkinson the One and Only Genuine Tansan on the Market. The best people want the best things you know! Ahem! Ha! Ha! it's all right, then I shall always insist on getting the Genuine Article in future."

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Will dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

FOR	STEAMERS	To Sail	REMARKS
LONDON & BOMBAY via KASHMIR	Capt. F.H.S. Stone	3 p.m.	See Special Advertisements
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NANKIN, AND YOKOHAMA	Capt. A. Collier	About 2nd Feb.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via SINGAPORE, NELLORE, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES	Capt. A.M. Knox	3rd Feb.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NANKIN, AND YOKOHAMA	Capt. G. Manley	About 13th Feb.	Freight and Passage.

All the above steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office. E. V. D. PARR, Acting Superintendent.

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In connection with THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY
For VICTORIA AND TACOMA via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S. 'MEXICO MARU' Capt. T. Yamaguchi, Monday, 31st Jan., at 3 p.m.
These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

For BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.
S.S. 'JAVA MARU' Capt. D. Fuchigami, Sunday, 30th Jan., at 7 a.m.

For TAMSUI and KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.
S.S. 'KAIJO MARU' Capt. Murakami, Sunday, 30th Jan., at 10 a.m.

S.S. 'DAIWIN MARU' Capt. S. Saito, Sunday, 30th Jan., at 10 a.m.

For ANPING and TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.
S.S. 'ROSEU MARU' Capt. A. Kobayashi, Wednesday, 2nd Feb., at 8 a.m.

FOR HAIPHONG via HOIHOW and PAKHOI.
Steamer
'KEIJO MARU' Capt. T. Konishi, Monday, 31st Jan., at 3 p.m.

These Steamers of Coast and Foreign Line have excellent accommodation for first class passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans. These Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Hong Kong Wharf near the Harbour Office.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, APPLY TO—
H. YAMAUCHI, Manager,
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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EASTERN ST. ALBANS EMPIRE	20th February, 15th March.	15th Mar., at 11 a.m. 8th April, at 11 a.m.

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Steamer from Hongkong	on or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	On or about
'NAM SANG'	5th Feb.	A Natal Line Steamer	End of February.

For Freight and further particulars apply to
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REGULAR SAILINGS via PORTS and HULL PANAMA CANALS. (With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

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S.S. SKIPTON CASTLE On or about 28th January.
S.S. EGREMONT CASTLE About End of February.
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Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

S.S.	For	On or about
BORNEO MARU	For Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan	15th Feb.
KIOUN MARU	For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	23rd Feb.
HOKUTO MARU	For Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan	8th Mar.
BANBI MARU	For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	13th Mar.

For Freight or Passage apply to
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SHIPPING

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Jan. 28, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	Jan. 30, Daylight.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Feb. 1, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Feb. 1, at 4 p.m.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	Feb. 2, at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Feb. 8, at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

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MANILA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers 'Chinhua', 'Taming' & 'Tain'. Excellent Saloon accommodation, amidships. Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-rooms on deck, aft on 'Taming' and 'Tain'.

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S.S. 'Anhui', 'Onana', 'Luchow', 'Yingchow', 'Shantung' and 'Sinking' with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	To Sail
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	FRIDAY, Jan. 28, at 9 a.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SUNDAY, Jan. 3, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	TUESDAY, Feb. 1, Daylight.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, Daylight.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN via WEIHAIWEI, OBEONGSEUNG	THURSDAY, Feb. 10, Daylight.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

THE steamers Kiang, Namung, Laisang & Fooking leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 23 days. This service is supplemented by the Yafing, Kumung leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offered) Kobe & Moji and returning direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 19 days.

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* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chafoo, Tientsin, Dally, Weihaiwei.

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Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	9,000-17 knots	Thurs. 3rd Feb. at Noon.
TENYO MARU	12,000-21 knots	Tues. 15th Feb. at Noon.
NIPPON MARU	11,000-19 knots	Tues. 28th Feb. at 10.30 a.m.
DAIREN MARU	8,000-14 knots	Tues. 3rd Mar. at Noon.
ANTO MARU	12,000-15 knots	Sat. 11th Mar. at Noon.
SHINYO MARU	12,000-21 knots	Sat. 14th Mar. at Noon.
OHIO MARU	12,000-21 knots	

† Proceeding to South American Ports. ‡ Via MANILA, Onkling Shanghai.

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LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DUBBAN, CAPE TOWN and TENERIFE.

ATSUTA MARU. THURSDAY, 10th Feb. at Noon.

SHIMIZUOKA MARU. WEDNESDAY, 2nd Feb. at Noon.

SAKI MARU. TUESDAY, 15th Feb. at 11 a.m.

STANGO MARU. TUESDAY, 14th Mar. at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE

ALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO MARU. TUESDAY, 1st Feb.

PENANG & RANGOON. (Capt. Sakamoto, Tons 8,000)

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, TOTOMI MARU. MONDAY, 31st Jan.

MALACCA and COLOMBO. (Capt. Tanaka, Tons 6,000)

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YOKOHAMA. (Capt. Tanaka, Tons 13,500)

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To London 1st Single Yen 600. To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550.

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Return 600. Return 570.

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Through 'Bait of Laidy' and BATA-VIA PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, ITAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship KASHIMA, Captain F. H. S. Stone, carrying His Majesty's Mail will be dispatched from this Port on or about FRIDAY, the 28th January, 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's Steamship KASHIMA from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, and Two-ton Car for Italy, France, and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London etc. will be conveyed via Bombay per a. KASHIMA due in London about 15th March, 1916.

Passengers will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars apply to

E. V. D. PARR, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, Jan. 17, 1916.

Telephone 291.

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